

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1857.

NUMBER 144.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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CASH PATRONS.—In Advance. 5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

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proposed in the bill presented will extend the slack-water pools fifty-three and nine-tenths miles above the present improvements, and will reach to Groggin's ferry, making in all one hundred and forty-five miles from the mouth of the river.

The construction of this work is vastly important to a very considerable portion of our State. It will benefit a region full of natural riches, which cannot conveniently be reached at the present time by railroads. Until its resources are so fully developed and its productions are so greatly increased that the slack-water accommodation will not suffice for their transportation, it must depend upon the river for that purpose.

We are gratified to observe this movement on the part of the people of that part of the State, and we hope it will be steadily continued until the accomplishment of the object in view. It will have been advanced that this work is included among those to be advanced by the extension of State aid to internal improvements, and we hope that proposition will for this reason find favor and warm support among the people of the counties bordering upon the upper Kentucky, who are to be immensely benefited by the completion of the slack-water improvements of that river.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—The amendments with which this treaty was finally ratified by the Senate are said to be substantially "a designation of the boundaries of the Mosquito territory which shall be under the joint Protectorate, and the striking out of the clause which provided that slavery should not be introduced into the Bay Islands." If this statement is correct, and it probably is, we do not quite share the confidence of some of our contemporaries in England's prompt and cheerful acceptance of the amended treaty. The striking out of the anti-slavery clause in the treaty between England and Honduras may be all very well in itself, though entirely superfluous, but its acceptableness to England, and the policy of insisting upon it whether it is acceptable to her or not, is a very different thing.

It is true we claimed in the discussion which arose under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the Bay Islands belonged to Honduras and not to England, and might therefore with some show of propriety object, if it were worth the trouble, that England should impose any restrictions at all upon those Islands in her treaty of cession with Honduras; but it is equally true that England from the first strenuously denied not only the correctness but the pertinency of this claim of ours, and finally treated independently with Honduras as her only rightful antagonist in the question. She may accordingly assert with some degree of reason that when she satisfied the claim of Honduras she superseded that of the United States; and that whatever conditions Honduras may have chosen to accept in the treaty of cession was her own business and not ours. This England may say without any great violence to the merits of the case, and she will be very likely to do it.

The substance of the matter in a practical point of view is very simple. England claimed the Bay Islands by the right of conquest and uninterrupted occupancy. We traversed her claim, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, asserting that the Bay Islands belonged to Honduras, and were consequently within the prohibited limits of that convention. Protesting firmly and pointedly against the justice of this assertion, England, in order to relieve herself of a perplexing and unprofitable subject, entered at once into direct and independent negotiations with Honduras, which resulted in the cession of the Bay Islands to that State by the treaty of last August—thus satisfying our claim without technically abating her own. The arrangement was a very ingenious and happy one. We got all we wanted, and England rid herself of a troublesome question, without the slightest detriment to her honor. This portion of the Central American imbroglio seemed fortunately solved, and the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, negotiated expressly to solve the rest of the difficulty, simply recognized the solution as a fixed fact. In other words, it virtually adopted the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras as a part of the general settlement. It is now proposed to reject the whole thing, for it amounts to this or nothing, if Great Britain does not consent to strike out from her treaty with Honduras a clause which excludes the introduction of slavery into the Islands which she ceded by that instrument. Not content with the practical satisfaction of our demands, we must insist upon humbling England by exacting the confession that she never had a shadow of right to the Bay Islands, but was a sneaking and insolent usurper from the beginning. Having triumphed over her claims, we seem anxious to triumph over her spirit also. She has lost everything but honor in the case, and we appear to be in hot pursuit of that.

We are greatly mistaken if England will submit to any further concessions on this point, and we do not think it the part either of fairness or discretion to attempt to exact them. The clause in dispute is of no earthly importance to us, and, if it were, we can't expunge it without requiring Great Britain to reconsider a solemn treaty which she has concluded on her own responsibility with an independent State, and thus to drink the lees of a cup of which (notwithstanding the stupidity of our diplomatists) she has already quaffed so much of the bitter liquor. Would this be wise or proper? Are we to tolerate no deviation from the strict line of our utmost demands? Do gentlemen think that in a great international settlement like the one in hand the concessions are to be all on one side, and that either party can expect to realize the last tittle of what it fancies to be its technical rights? If they do, they are utterly unfit to be entrusted with affairs of such vast moment. We shall of course be well pleased if England finds it consistent with her honor to accept the treaty as amended by the Senate at Washington, but, if she cannot, as is not unlikely, we hope the treaty will be finally ratified without the obnoxious amendment. It is certainly to be regretted that the success of the treaty should be endangered and the two countries kept still longer in a state of feverish suspense for the sake of so very paltry a crocheted.

RAILROAD OPEN TO ST. LOUIS.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been completed eastward as far as Mitchell, at the crossing of the New Albany & Salem Railroad. Trains will be run regularly, and the time between this city and St. Louis very considerably lessened.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

ONE YEAR AGO.

We parted loved 'twas in the summer time,
When fair young roses lightly ope'd their leaves,
And each bright flower-bell sweetly rang its chime;
'Twas ere the gar'ring in of yellow sheaves—
'Twas just one year ago.

Night shadows slowly crept about our path,
As crept the shadows o'er our loving hearts,
And darkness spread around her like a pall;
The darkness which a coming grief imparted,
Came just one year ago.

I might not tell thee of my hoding fears,
So ever hopeful was thy slightest tone,
So chee'ly did my tears well, too well, I knew
That evermore my path must be alone,
From one sad year ago.

I felt thy farewell kiss upon my lips,
Each tone and look sank deep within my heart;
The memory is as dear to me as life—
And yet it makes the bitter tears drop start,
Since one long year ago.

Our paths diverged—I might not see thee more,
But in the garnered memories of the past
I cherish thoughts of what thou wert of yore,
Scarce less than angel when I met thee last,
One long sad year ago.

The mystery of Eternity is solved—
Forever found—the depths of peace and rest—
Forever lost—the sorrows and its tears—
Why do I mourn that thou art now more blest
Than one sad year ago?

The birds now chant a requiem o'er thy grave,
Thy struggling spirit is forever free;
Beloved one! canst thou look from thy bright home
To earth? Look down, still blessing, loving me
As just one year ago.

WARSAW, KY. HATTIE HEATH.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The current number of this free and masterly Quarterly opens with a review of the poet Young. The reviewer handles the poet without gloves, but perhaps on this very account gets all the nearer to the marrow of his subject. Whatever at all events may be thought of the justice of his treatment, its consummate vigor and finish will be universally conceded. "The Capabilities and Disabilities of Women" are discussed in the second article with fullness, boldness, and power. The third article is on "English Law: Its Oppression and Confusion." It is an exceedingly able paper, not unworthy of Sir Samuel Romilly himself. The writer portrays some of the most prominent defects of the existing English Law, but despairs of their correction until the people are more fairly represented in the House of Commons. He would have Parliamentary reform as the condition of legal reform. The article, notwithstanding this somewhat extreme exaction, is eminently practical in its spirit. A clear and comprehensive account of the "State of Parties in Italy since 1848" is given in the fourth article, from the most advanced standpoint of liberal politics. But for the terse and thoroughly English style, it might have been written by Kossuth or Mazzini. The projected "Revision of the English Bible" is next examined and commended in an article of remarkable force and intelligence. The phenomena of "Boiling Water" and the eighth and last is a learned and attractive notice of "The Mysteries of Cefalonia." The survey of contemporary literature is even more interesting and complete than usual.

CHARITABLE.—The critic of the New York Tribune, in the course of a remarkably genial and subtle notice of Stoddard's new volume of poems, thus graciously indicates the rank of the poet:

If he does not belong to the spontaneous order of poets from whose heart song gushes as from the breast of the sky-lark, nor to those solemn spirits of prophetic unctio who speak from "winged steed or Stygian boat" the word that comes to them as a divine burden, he is not to be confounded with the poets of culture and art, like Pope and Rogers, who never rise above the limits of the conventional and commonplace, and seek to hide the frigidity of their conceptions beneath a veil of brave, sonorous language.

Mr. Stoddard, who is a sort of miniature likeness of Alexander Smith, must certainly feel deeply indebted to his critic for so promptly repelling the thought (which might otherwise have arisen) that he is no better than such poets as Pope and Rogers! What a mortifying misconception he has escaped.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We publish elsewhere an account of the accident that occurred Tuesday afternoon on the New Albany and Salem Railroad. In addition to those before mentioned, the following persons were injured:

Mrs. Ellen Sweeney, of Lexington, Ky., badly bruised.

Jacob Flaxner, of Louisville, a pedlar, shoulder fractured and arm bruised.

Robert Gilbert, of Louisville, bruised on the side and head.

Mrs. Mary Mattingly, Martin county, hand and arm injured.

John Gilter, Martin county, injured in the breast.

A pedlar, a Jew, name unknown, arm injured.

Miss Josephine Jenkins, of New Albany, cut across the forehead.

There were several others slightly cut and bruised, but not seriously.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Board of Directors of this national society will be held to-day at the Galt House. Arrangements are to be made for the grand fair which is to be held in the vicinity of this city next fall. A list of premiums will be established, and the appropriate judges appointed.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, President of the Association, arrived on the train last evening. He is known throughout the land as one of the ablest and most devoted friends of agriculture in the Union. Mr. H. J. Olcott, a prominent agriculturalist of the East, accompanies him.

We regret that Major Ben. Perley Poore, the distinguished Secretary of the Association, is detained at the city of Washington by public business.

FIRST WARD NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of Jackson Council last night, the following excellent nominations were made:

Councilmen—John W. Craig and Scott Newman.

School Trustee—Dr. E. D. Weatherford.

Dr. Weatherford continues in the Board of Aldermen, having been elected last April for two years.

The Memphis Bulletin reports the fruit crop in that section uninjured.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Feltine's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river continues to fall at the rate of about an inch in twenty-four hours. Last evening there were 5 feet water in the canal. The weather has again turned cool.

The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says:

The river is falling quite rapidly at this point, with about nine feet to Cairo. The Die Vernon, from Keokuk, was loaded to 5½ feet, and rubbed bottom frequently; once so hard as to be made to swing partly round. She reports the river clear of ice. The Illinois is considered open to LaSalle, and boats are leaving for that point. The Missouri is rising slowly. The Alvin Adams, from Louisville, had over four hundred passengers.

For New Orleans.—The Antelope, Capt. Brown, will leave for New Orleans to-day. She is a large boat, has excellent accommodations, and careful officers. Mr. Beeler, the chief clerk, is very attentive to passengers, and will see all well provided for.

We are indebted to Mr. Beeler, the attentive clerk of the Antelope, for late papers and copies of the manifest and memorandum.

The Pete Whetstone, and the Landis, also, leave for New Orleans to-day.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet, the La-crosse and Endeavor are up for Pittsburgh, and the J. B. Ford for Wheeling.

The Wm. Knox, Capt. White, leave for the Tennessee river to-day.

The splendid steamer David White, Capt. McGill, passed Memphis yesterday, crowded with cabin and deck passengers. She will arrive on Saturday, and start on her return trip on Monday.

The Vixen, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, which passed here yesterday, was unfortunate. While sparring through The Sisters, with her steam capstan, a line slipped or parted, breaking the legs of two deck passengers, who were left at Wheeling—Capt. Mason having furnished them with means to defray their expenses while there. Above Mayville, on Monday, a deck hand fell overboard and was drowned.

New Steamer Union.—We have never seen a more beautiful boat than that which bears this name. She was built for Capt. Roberts, for the Green river, Evansville and Louisville trade. Her hull, which is a perfect model of symmetry, was built by Mr. T. G. Nadal, who has in the last two years established for himself a high reputation. The Union is 148 feet long, has 24 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. She has two boilers 24 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, two engines, 5 feet stroke and 15 inch cylinders. She draws but 17 inches light. She has twelve state-rooms very comfortably furnished. The machinery was built by South, Lent & Shipman, of New Albany, and her cabin was furnished by Mr. Devinney. The Union lies below Fifth street, and is up for Green river.

New Boat.—Capt. Cannon has contracted with Messrs. Dowerman & Humphreys, of New Albany, for a new steamer for the New Orleans and Providence trade. The machinery is to be built by South, Lent & Shipman. She is to be 260 feet long, and in every respect a first class passenger and freight packet.

(By the Louisville, Shippingport, and Portland Line.)

PORTLAND, March 18, 9 P. M.

No arrivals. Departed—Southerner and Ben Franklin.

THE RAT EPIDEMIC IN WASHINGTON.—The National Hotel at Washington has been closed in consequence of the alarming sickness produced in that establishment by the presence of a large number of poisoned rats in the water tank, cisterns, &c. Among others, the following persons were seriously affected: The President, still complaining; Glatney Jones and Robert J. Walker; John L. Dawson, of Pa.; Senators Fessenden and Bayard, with some members of the family of the latter; Anson Burlingame and lady, the latter continuing very ill; Hon. Mr. Hall and lady, of Mass.; Mrs. H. having been taken to the cars in a litter; Senator James, R. I., and family; a Mr. Lenox, of Cleveland, is dead; Simonton and his family were badly affected, and upon the return of the latter he had again somewhat relaxed; O. B. Matteson; Mr. Appleton, of the Union, continues very ill of this affection, but is recovering.

Besides these there were large numbers, hundreds, who carried off the effects of a few days' residence here to all parts of the country in the form of a slow and consuming fever, a burning and restlessness of the intestines, with all the other symptoms in their system of the action of a slow and mineral poison.

WHO OWNS DRED SCOTT.—The recent important decision of the United States Supreme Court returns Dred Scott and his family to slavery, and he is now the property of the wife of Dr. Chaffee, the Republican member of Congress from the Springfield (Mass.) district. The facts in the case are simply these: Some years since, Dr. Chaffee, then a widower, married the widow of Dr. Emerson, of Missouri, who had died, leaving to his wife and only daughter a considerable slave property. Among these slaves were Dred Scott and his family; and as Dr. Emerson, in the performance of his duties as a surgeon in the United States Army, had carried this family into Illinois, they, on his death, claimed their freedom, and brought a suit to enforce it. This suit, thus brought, was defended by the administrator of the estate on behalf, and with the consent of the wife of Dr. Chaffee and her daughter, who were the heirs at law. The decision of the Bench that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States, and could not sue in the United States Court, has remanded him and his family to the chattelhood of Mrs. Chaffee.

HEAVY HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.—On Monday night Mr. Solomon Wolf, a merchant of Springfield, Ohio, was met on Twelfth street by a couple of men, one of whom drew forth a weapon, probably a slung shot, struck him a violent blow on the head with it, which felled him to the ground, and rendered him insensible for a moment, during which interval they rifled him of a pocket-book containing \$8,050, mostly in large bills.

Major Ben. McCullough, the celebrated Texan ranger, has been offered by the President the Governorship of Utah. The gallant soldier, however, declines.

KNOXVILLE AND KENTUCKY RAILROAD.—The Knoxville Mercury says this road is now one of the "fixed facts." The work of grading is progressing as rapidly as the weather will permit. Maj. Jarnagin, the President of the Company, has recently returned from New York, having during his absence, as we understand, effected some negotiations which will greatly expedite the progress of the work.

BARDSTOWN RAILROADS.—We understand that work on the Bardstown Branch Railroad is being prosecuted with a great deal of energy. Three or four miles have been graded, and the entire line is under contract. It will not be long before we are in direct communication by steam with the handsome capitol of Nelson county seat.

BANK OF EAST TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Mercury says: "Twenty-five cents on the dollar are offered now for the issues of the Bank of East Tennessee. The parties purchasing either intend holding them, or it may be buy with them property which the assignees of the bank are authorized to sell."

A bounty land warrant has been issued by the Pension Office to Mr. George Peabody, the London banker, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, for his service as a volunteer private in the war with England in 1812.

The Indianapolis Journal says the securities of the Bank of North America, at Clinton, will be sold by the Auditor in a few days. It will pay about 90 cents.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—The very intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following items, in a letter under date of March 14th:

The President, it is understood, has invited Mr. Cisco to remain in charge of the Treasury Office in New York. This is not a violation of the rule announced last week, against re-appointments. Mr. Cisco's commission does not expire for a year, and he has charge of \$17,000,000 in gold. The bonds of the Deputy Treasurer are for \$1,000,000, and no man fit for the place, or who can give the security, is a competitor for the office. Mr. Cisco is willing to serve out his term, but will not accept a renewal of his commission.

Mr. Aikens and Mr. Pickens, of S. C., are competitors for a full mission, probably that to St. Petersburg. One of them will be successful.

Mr. Lyon, of Richmond, Va., will receive the mission to Madrid. Mr. L. is brother-in-law to Gov. Wise. Whether as bitterly hostile to the continuance of the Union as Mr. Wise promised to be in the event of Col. Fremont's election, I am not advised.

Mr. Lyon is an "Old Whig."

The President has very recently given notice of the intended recall of all Ministers and Charges.

This is very important, both to gentlemen in and out of office.

Mr. Cobb is said to have appointed his cousin, Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Clayton has been Second Auditor, and as a whig was appointed by Gen. Taylor, having been continued in office through family influence. Mr. C., however, is undoubtedly a good officer. The only thing singular in regard to the appointment is, that it is an evidence of the way in which nepotism corrupts "pure Democracy." But your readers will please consider what I have said of Mr. Fuller recorded, and something adequate will yet be done for him.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1887.

Two towns in St. Joseph county, Michigan, produce large quantities of peppermint, from which the oil is extracted by manufacturers there. In 1885, 25,000 pounds of the oil was produced, which brought, in the New York market, three dollars per pound. From eight to twelve pounds is produced from an acre of the plant. The first crop requires a good deal of care; but the next two years it yields without attention. After the third year, the crop must rotate, in order to rest the land. The mint is cut in August and the oil extracted by distillation, filtered through flannel and put up in tin cans for market.

Col. Walter Chiles, of Montgomery co., positively declines being a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district.

Mr. I. H. Garrard, of Boyle county, announces himself the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

The fire companies of Madison, Ind., are about erecting monuments in the cemetery at that place to deceased firemen.

A man named Brown, of dissipated habits, was found dead in his bed at Georgetown last Tuesday.

Two thousand barrels of pork were shipped from Madison on Wednesday.

A very interesting revival is now in progress at the Baptist church in Georgetown.

THE VARIETIES.

The number of persons connected with the working of railways in France is at present 32,000.

The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg is preparing the publication of a geographical dictionary of the dominions of the Czar.

The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police have condemned three milk-dealers to one month's imprisonment, and eight to two months, for mixing water with their milk. In addition, each of the eleven was fined 50f.

Punishment with Pepper in Africa.—One of the most common and terrible punishments inflicted upon disobedient boys is to rub red pepper into their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. We have never known, however, a case where any permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast on the roof of the house and thoroughly smoked with pepper.

Mr. R. Postans, writing to the London Times, gives the following description of a natural fish kettle in the island of St. Paul:

Perhaps the chief reason why St. Paul does not need a hospice is, that it possesses a natural and unfailing supply of provisions, which seems to have been entirely forgotten by those who advocate the erection of a hospice there. It is, as you are doubtless aware, a volcanic island, on the side of which there is a large deep lagoon, evidently the crater of an exhausted burning mountain. One side of this circular basin is broken away, and through a narrow throat or entrance the sea ebbs and flows. The opening is about pistol-shot wide. In this lake, which is about two miles in circumference, the water is as smooth as a mill-pond. In rowing round the exhausted crater I found smoke rising amid the stones on its beautiful beach in various places, and but that I could not bear my hand in it. The temperature of air was 73 degrees by thermometer, which on being plunged into the water ascended to 200, and on repeating the experiment in various places it rose to a similar elevation, and even to the boiling point. The lagoon is full of delicious fish, but I am ignorant of their names; they appeared to me to be a species of haddock and cod, only larger, and are easily caught with a bit of red bunting, or a piece of pork fastened to a hook. After catching a boatful of fish, our party boiled them in the springs, and found them excellent food.

I should mention that there is a narrow belt of sea in the lake which may be styled "No fishes water," where it is too hot for them, but it extends only a few yards from the hot water, so that it is possible for a man to catch a fish in the bow of a moderately long whale-boat and walk aft and drop it into hot water and cook it. Vilaming, the Dutch navigator, who visited St. Paul's in 1697, mentions this fact, and if any of your readers should feel disposed to doubt the truth of this statement, I beg to refer them to Horskburg's Sailing Directory to the East for a description of this remarkable lagoon. In addition to these authorities, I also append my name and address, to vouch for the truth of this singular fact.

THE GREAT REFRACTING TELESCOPE AT CAMBRIDGE.—It is claimed that the great refracting telescope at Cambridge, Mass., is the most perfect instrument of its kind that the art of man has ever produced, having but one rival, viz: that at the imperial central observatory of Russia. The extreme diameter of the object-glass of the Cambridge telescope is 15½ English inches; the effective aperture is 14 and 95-100ths inches; the solar focus is 22 feet six inches; the distance from the outer surface of the object-glass to the point of intersection of the declination and polar axis, is 13 feet and 7 inches; and from the same point to the solar focus of the object-glass it is 8 feet and 11 inches. The centre of motion of the telescope is 12 feet and 9 inches above the floor of the dome. The polar axis of the instrument is of steel; its length, from the end-bearing of its lower pivot to its junction with the bed of the declination-axis is 3 feet 10 inches, and its bearings are 2 feet 8 inches apart. The friction on the upper bearing of the axis is relieved by two friction-rollers, 7 inches in diameter, attached to the short arm of a lever, which moves on a steel pin passing through it below the axle. The longer arm of the lever passes through the upright part of the cradle, and supports at a forked extremity a powerful balance-weight, which may be adjusted as desired. The deflexing capacity of the object-glass is such that powers of from 700 to 1,200 are habitually used in the measurement of double stars, and on rare occasions a power of 2,000 may be used to advantage. With this power the telescope has shown well the discs of Neptune and of the satellites of Jupiter.

BABYLON.—Petrus Valensis, an Italian traveler, visited the ruins of Babylon in 1616, and describes a tower such as that recently reported to have been re-discovered, but he believed it to be a tower built by one of the late Princes of Babylon, and not the famous old Tower of Babel, the building of which is recorded to have been the occasion of a confusion of tongues, and the source of the various languages of men.

Babylon was one of the wonders of the East. Its walls were 87 feet thick and 350 feet high, and were 90 miles in extent. The Tower or Temple of Belus stood in the middle of it, in which was a golden image of Baal, forty feet high. It was famous for the cultivation of the science of astronomy at an early date; the astronomers made their observations from the top of the high tower, in a very clear atmosphere. Alexander the Great took it, and Calisthenes, the philosopher, who accompanied him, states that astronomical records had been made in Babylon from 115 years after the Deluge.

The grandeur of the palaces and buildings, and the known wealth of old Babel, rendered it for a long period the centre of Asiatic civilization and power. But its walls have crumbled, and for centuries the very Arab of the desert has shunned its ruins because of the wild beasts that haunt them, and the numerous venomous serpents that make their abode in palaces, which were once the abode of kings.—*Scientific American.*

We are requested to say that Rev. S. P. Gillet will preach in the Eighth street Methodist Church this evening, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The Indianapolis Journal gives the following classifications of the Indiana free banks. Those among the "specie-paying banks" marked with a * were organized under the general banking act of 1852, and have not complied with the amended act of 1855. They have signified their intention, by public notice, of closing their business, and going into liquidation.

The other free banks, organized under the act of 1852, and which have signified their intention of complying with the provisions of the amended act of 1855, or which have not given notice of their intention to wind up and go into liquidation, are those which are not marked in the list:

SPECIE-PAYING BANKS.
 Bank of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis.
 *Brookville Bank, Brookville.
 *Clio Bank, Clio.
 *Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis.
 *Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart.
 *Bank of Gosport, Gosport.
 *Bank of Indiana, Michigan City.
 *Bank of Monticello, Monticello.
 *Bank of Mt. Vernon, Mt. Vernon.
 *Bank of Paoli, Paoli.
 *Bank of Rockville, Wabash town.
 *Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse.
 *Bank of Salem, Salem.
 *Bank of Warsaw, Warsaw.
 *Bloomington Bank, Bloomington.
 *Crescent City Bank, Evansville.
 *Cannel Bank, Evansville.
 *Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge City.
 *Central Bank, Indianapolis.
 *Exchange Bank, Greensburg.
 *Fayette Co. Bank, Connersville.
 *Tipton Bank, Tipton.
 *Farmer and Mechanics Bank, Indianapolis.
 *Farmers Bank, Westfield.
 *Hood River Bank, Logansport.
 *Huntington County Bank, Huntington.
 *Indiana Bank, Mich. City.
 *Indiana Bank, Madison.
 *Indiana Reserve Bank, Kokomo.
 *Indiana Farmers Bank, Franklin.
 *Indiana Stock Bank, LaPorte.
 *Kentucky Stock Bank, Co. lumbus.
 *Lagrange Bank, Lima.
 *Mer and Mechanics Bank, New Albany.
 *New York and Va. State Bank, New Albany.
 *Parke Co. Bk., Rockville.
 *Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.
 *Southern Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute.
 *Salem Bank, Gosport.
 *Salem Bank, New Albany.
 *State Bank of Indiana and Branches.
 *Traders' Bk., Indianapolis.
 *Tipton Bank, Logansport.
 *Wabash River Bank, Wabash.
 *New Corydon, New Corydon.
 *Bank of North America, New York Stock Bank, Vin. cennes.
 *Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.
 *Perry County Bank, Perry.
 *State Bank of Indiana, State Bank, Vincennes.
 *Steuben County Bank, Steuben.
 *Shawnee Bank, Attica.
 *Traders' Bk., Terre Haute.
 *Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash.
 *Western Bank, Plymouth.
 *Northwestern Bank, Northwestern.
 *Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth.
 *Columbia Bank, Columbia.
 *Commercial Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart.
 *Covington & Danville Bank, Road Company, Covington.
 *Downing's Bank of Indiana, Richmond.
 *Indiana State Mining and Manufacturing Co., Michigan City.
 *Manufacturing Company, Rockport.
 *Rockport Manufacturing and Insurance Company, Rockport.
 *Tarkington and Aiken's Manufacturing Company, Union Plank Road Company, Michigan City.
 *Ohio Insurance Company, New Albany.

NOTE.—The above list embraces the State Bank and Branches, The Bank of the State of Indiana and Branches, and such of the specie-paying free banks as are doing a legitimate business and having regular banking-houses. Those marked with a (*) are closing.

SUSPENDED BANKS.
 The following list embraces the suspended free banks of Indiana, whose issues are redeemed by the Auditor at the rate affixed to each, except where another place of redemption is named in the list:
 Agricultural Bank, Mount Sterling, 80c.
 Bank of Albion, Albion, 80c.
 Bank of Connersville, Connersville, 80c.
 Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart, 80c.
 Bank of Gosport, Gosport, 80c.
 Bank of Rochester, Rochester, 80c.
 Bank of Attica, Attica, 80c.
 Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart, 80c.
 Bank of South Bend, South Bend, 80c.
 Bank of T. Wadsworth, T. Wadsworth, 80c.
 Bank of Rockport, Rockport, 80c.
 Bank of Perryville, Perryville, 80c.
 Bank of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, 80c.
 Delaware County Bank, (redeemed at Central Bank, Indianapolis), 80c.
 Elkhart Co. Bank, Elkhart, 80c.
 Farmers' Bank, Jasper, 80c.
 Great Western Bank, (redeemed at Prairie City), 80c.
 Bank, Terre Haute, 80c.
 Kalamazoo Bank at Albion, 80c.
 Bank of Albion, 80c.
 Northern Indiana Bank, 80c.
 Orange Bank, 80c.
 State Stock Bank of Indiana, 80c.
 State Bank of Marion, 80c.
 State Bank of Marion, 80c.
 Traders' Bank at Nashville, 80c.
 Wabash Bank, 80c.
 Wayne Bank, Logansport, 80c.
 Delaware County Bank, (redeemed at Central Bank, Indianapolis), 80c.
 Wabash River Bank, Wabash, 80c.
 New Corydon, New Corydon, 80c.
 Bank of North America, New York Stock Bank, Vincennes, 80c.
 Plymouth Bank, Plymouth, 80c.
 Perry County Bank, Perry, 80c.
 State Bank of Indiana, State Bank, Vincennes, 80c.
 Steuben County Bank, Steuben, 80c.
 Shawnee Bank, Attica, 80c.
 Traders' Bk., Terre Haute, 80c.
 Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash, 80c.
 Western Bank, Plymouth, 80c.
 Northwestern Bank, Northwestern, 80c.

The proceeds of the securities of the following named banks are exhausted:
 Bank of North America, at New York Stock Bank, Vincennes.
 Bank of Covington, Covington.
 Bank of Albion, Albion.
 Bank of Rochester, Rochester.
 Bank of Port Wayne, Port Wayne.
 Farmers' Bank, at Rome.
 Farmers and Mechanics Bank, at Elkhart.
 Greene County Bank, Greene County.
 Granger Bank, Lafayette.
 Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth.
 Columbia Bank, Columbia.
 Commercial Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart.
 Covington & Danville Plank Road Company, Covington.
 Downing's Bank of Indiana, Richmond.
 Indiana State Mining and Manufacturing Co., Michigan City.
 Manufacturing Company, Rockport.
 Rockport Manufacturing and Insurance Company, Rockport.
 Tarkington and Aiken's Manufacturing Company, Union Plank Road Company, Michigan City.
 Ohio Insurance Company, New Albany.

"SHIPPLASTERS."

B. F. Jones & Co., checks, Columbus.
 Commercial Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart.
 Covington & Danville Plank Road Company, Covington.
 Downing's Bank of Indiana, Richmond.
 Indiana State Mining and Manufacturing Co., Michigan City.
 Manufacturing Company, Rockport.
 Rockport Manufacturing and Insurance Company, Rockport.
 Tarkington and Aiken's Manufacturing Company, Union Plank Road Company, Michigan City.
 Ohio Insurance Company, New Albany.

The Cincinnati Price Current contains the following statement of prices of provisions in that market, about the 10th of March, for fourteen years:

| YEARS. | Meat | Pork | Bulk | Bulk | Bacon | Bacon | Barrel |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | per bbl. | per bbl. | per bbl. | per bbl. | per bbl. | per bbl. | per bbl. |
| 1844.... | 88 00 | 3 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| 1845.... | 10 00 | 4 00 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 |
| 1846.... | 9 50 | 4 00 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 |
| 1847.... | 13 50 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 6 75 |
| 1848.... | 9 75 | 4 00 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| 1849.... | 7 25 | 3 00 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| 1850.... | 12 00 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 7 50 |
| 1851.... | 13 75 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 7 50 |
| 1852.... | 14 50 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 7 50 |
| 1853.... | 12 00 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 7 50 |
| 1854.... | 13 00 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| 1855.... | 14 25 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| 1856.... | 14 00 | 6 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| 1857.... | 21 00 | 9 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 10 50 |

A STUBBORN STRIPPLING.—"Once upon a time," a big, strapping, awkward youth, fresh from Vermont, entered the Dumory Academy at Byfield, Mass., for a little share of erudition, which is doled out in this temple of Minerva at economical prices. At that time—we know not how it is at the present time—the boys and girls were kept in one apartment, only the middle aisle separating them. One day, this Vermont stripling, who had just been helping one of the girls through a hard sum—he was cute on cyphering—thought it no more than fair that he should take toll for his valuable services; accordingly he threw his stalwart arm around the rosy damsel and gave her a sly but rousing smack which startled the whole assembly. "Jedediah Tower, come up here!" roared out the preceptor.

The delinquent appeared, his face glowing with blushes like a roset, warm and red, and looking as silly as a ninny. "Hold out your hand, sir!" said the pedagogue. "I'll teach you not to act thus in this institution."

The huge paw was extended in a horizontal line toward the instructor, who surveyed its broad surface with a mathematical eye, calculating how many strokes of his small ferule it would take to cover the large number of square inches which it contained.

"Jedediah," at length, he said, "this is the first time that you have been called up for any delinquency; now, sir, if you will say that you are sorry for what you have done, I will let you off this time without punishment."

"Sorry!" exclaimed the youngster, striking an attitude of pride and indignation; "sorry! No, sir! I am not. And I will do just so again if I live a chance. So, put on, old fellow, just as hard as you like. By the jumpin' Jehoshaphat! I'd stand here and let you lick me till kingdom kum afore I'd be sorry at that—by thunder, I would!"—*Boston Post.*

POTATOES A DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.—We laughed "consumedly" at the narration of a gentleman (himself a Democrat, we believe), who attended a Democratic meeting in Pike county a few days since. The object was to appoint delegates to the month-all-over gubernatorial June Convention; and, while the committee were out writing resolutions, a sturdy old farmer rose and addressed the chair:

"Mr. President, mout I say a word?" asked he.

"The meeting will be proud to hear from you, Mr. Subsoil."

"Well, Mr. President, endure of the time the committee's out, couldn't you tell us all how you've bedded your 'taters?"

There was a great laugh at Subsoil's expense, but his question involved a matter of more practical importance than such as often come before political meetings.

Let us wait and see how the month-all-over convention will "bed its 'taters!"—*Montgomery Mail.*

GERMAN SOCIETY.—The European correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes from Berlin as follows:

By all means avoid Germany, which is a dreary land to winter in; after Italy, which is dismal enough. The people, on one side, and that the most obvious, are dogged, obstinate, wrong-headed, and not seldom swinish and immoral. You read their philosophers and poets, contemplate their prodigies of learning, hear their music, and fancy an admirable, perfection seeking, high-souled race. But they give you sauerkraut for dinner, tobacco for supper, and put you to bed in a coffin under a feather tick, to doze away the night in stifling fumes, dreaming of a vast swine pasture, extending all the way from the Rhine to the Alps. Humanity exists here, certainly, with all its elements, and in a high state of development, too; yet life is chilled with fogs, suffocated with smoke, soured with cabbage, and drenched with beer. Sour sauces are, in fact, as Teutonic as bitter ale. True, they are a steady-going people. They make things to last forever, but are forever making them. Your neck is safe on their railways, and so it is on a donkey.

The sorriest pictures in Wilhelm Meister are faithful transcripts—of the *beau monde*, as of the *menu peuple*. Cicisbeism is quite as prevalent as in Italy, where it is less philosophical and more decent. The "elective affinities" have the freest scope in the polite circles; with whom morality is aesthetic, and religion "one with the perfect and beautiful." Thus finely organized souls can exist only in freedom, which must suffer no restraint; for love needs no restrictions, being a law unto itself. As all virtue is from within, the external relations are of little consequence, and may be superseded, in obedience to the higher law, without sullying the purity of the *âme* *shone seels*. This practical transcendentalism is everywhere visible in fashionable life. Matrimony is a vulgar convention, that may be "honored in the breach." They tell us of a fashionable lady who played whist a whole evening with her three husbands—two of course having been repudiated according to law, in favor of "the friend of the family"—the *cavalier serente* of Italy. Heaven be praised for the "prudery" of our matchless American women! May they never be indoctrinated in the higher law!

Nor is the boasted University education morally better for the ruder sex. The young men drink, smoke, fight duels, and philosophize the soul out of man, and God out of the universe. One in a score, perhaps, becomes a man and a scholar, as well in spite of the University as by its aid; but thousands return home maimed in body and soul. Let no ambitious American father send his son here to complete his education. The chances are altogether against him. His faith is scarcely less exposed than his morals. Think of the confusion of tongues! The most intrepid statist would not venture to estimate the jarring theories and philosophies on every possible question. In the absence of any sovereign authority, every man teaches "that which seemeth good in his own eyes," and the temple resounds with the jargon. A new interpretation of an old text makes a new school; the critic wins that eminence by a fresh paradox, the historian by a citation, the romancer by a phrase of love, or the unexpected effect of a murder; and each claims the diploma for discovery. What a war of dilemmas, metaphors, and citations! The old scholastic strifes were nothing to it. We may flatter ourselves that the age for mere logical pastimes has gone by, but attempts to reach the "absolute" by abstracting the laws of logic, and representing them as realities, through the dialectic subtlety of words, are as ripe as ever. Hegel's hardihood of abstraction survives in many a disciple.

MARRIAGE IN THE CARS.—We copy the following from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of March 10th:

The train from this city to Brattleboro, yesterday afternoon, was signalized by the marriage of a loving couple, who, by a series of mishaps, were forced to make use of such a time and place for the consummation of their long-desired union. The bridegroom lives in Illinois, the bride at Whately, and at her home the marriage should have occurred on Monday evening; but when the evening came no bridegroom or clergyman came with it, both being left over by the cars—the one at Springfield and the other at Northampton. The next morning, the unhappy lover hastened to Whately by the first cars, and, as his stay in the East was limited, it was finally agreed to proceed to Bellows Falls the same afternoon, be married there, and from thence continue the journey for the West and for life. At the depot the waiting pair met the delinquent pastor stepping from the very train they were to take, and without hesitation it was decided that Whately, and at her home the marriage should have occurred on Monday evening; but when the evening came no bridegroom or clergyman came with it, both being left over by the cars—the one at Springfield and the other at Northampton. The next morning, the unhappy lover hastened to Whately by the first cars, and, as his stay in the East was limited, it was finally agreed to proceed to Bellows Falls the same afternoon, be married there, and from thence continue the journey for the West and for life. 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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.
JAMES DICKSON & CO.

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE a good supply of PITTSBURGH COAL on hand and am ready to sell and deliver at the lowest market price. Office on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.
Also, some empty Coal-Boats and Coal-Boat Lumber.
J. N. COLLINS.
m11 j&b

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,
Glaze, Putty, &c., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of
payment.
No. 313 Green street, first door east of Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.
f28 j&b

HOW IS IT
EVERYBODY wants one of TROXEL'S beautiful AM-
BLYPTYPES? Some months ago the different hand-
writing specimens by artists to develop the public at-
tracted considerable attention, but now they have ac-
quired how easily it can be humbugged even by a name.
As all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at
Troxe's gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beau-
tiful, and liable to fade.
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-
fore going elsewhere.
Instructions given in the art for \$30.
Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.
W. L. TROXEL, Amblytypist,
between Second and Third,
over House's Printing Telegraph Office.
Jed j&b

BANKING HOUSE OF
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.
WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the
following Free State Banks:
MERCANTILE BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
TRADE'S BANK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., do;
413 1/2 B&C HUTCHINGS & CO.
f28 j&b

C. S. MALTBY'S
OYSTER REPOSITORY,
No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.
RECEIVING DAILY PER
EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS
IN LARGE AND SMALL
CANS.
Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,
Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces,
Ketchup, &c., &c.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent
for C. S. Maltby.
f28 j&b

COAL! COAL!
THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-
tended to him by his friends and the public generally,
respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal
Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets,
where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to
receive a large share of public patronage.
He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh
and Youngstown Coal, that is warranted to be what it is
represented.
He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to
any part of the city for 8 cents per bushel, used by some of
the first families; none better for steam.
Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Sev-
enth.
J. F. LEEZER.
f28 j&b

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Diamonds,
and fine jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Ky.
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner.
m11 j&b

Saddlery Warehouse.
A LARGE assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and
TRUNKS made up and purchased at the lowest
price, and sold at a moderate profit.
C. PROAL'S
m9 j&b 70 Third st., between Main and Market.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.
THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restau-
rant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this
opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public
for the generous patronage extended to his establishment for
the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors
as being worthy of their patronage.
Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.
oct1 j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popu-
lar establishment, we solicit a share of the patronage so
liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct
the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under
the firm of
JOHN CAWEIN & CO.
oct1 j&b

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
jan14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers, that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact that for the last five years we have re-
ceived the highest awards when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.
Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and
Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
jan14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
Latest Importation, by
C. DUVALL & CO.,
537 Main street, between Second and Third.
f28 j&b

WE are in receipt, by express and otherwise, of several
large and choice additions to our superior stock of
Carpets and general Household Furnishings, to which
we invite the special attention of purchasers. Among these
latest received and those on hand, entirely new, will be
found:
Rich Saxony Velvets of superior English make;
Do do do Medallion do do;
Do Patent Mosaic Brussels, 6-speed frame;
Do American Brussels and Tapestry;
Together with a splendid variety of superior Mosaic, Patent
Turkish, Chenille, and Tufted Rugs; as well as all the dif-
ferent kinds of Parlor, Hall, and Porch Mats.
The above goods are the newest designs, best materi-
als, durable colors, and at prices the same as in any of the
Eastern markets.
C. DUVALL & CO., Carpet Warehouse,
537 Main st., above Third.
m11 j&b

New Books! New Books!
AT KINGGOLD'S.
THE Rancors and Regulators of the Tanahs, or Life
among the Lawless, a Tale of the Republic of Texas,
by Charles Sumner.
Henry Lyle, or Life and Exile, by Emma Marryat.
The Bay Path, a Tale of New England Colonial Life, by
J. G. Holland.
Till for Tat, a Novel, by a Lady of New Orleans.
The Artist's Bride, or the Pawn-Broker's Heir, by Em-
erson Bennett.
Inquire Within, or Over 3,000 Facts for the People.
The Fraser Papers of the Late Wm. Maginn, LL.D.
Aurora Leigh, by Mrs. Browning.
Wieland, or the Transformation, by Chas. B. Brown.
Mind and Matter, or Physiological Inquiries, by Sir Ben-
jamin Brodie.
Live and Learn, a Guide to all who wish to Speak and
Write Correctly.
Doctor Antonio, a Tale, by Rufine.
For sale by
S. RINGGOLD,
m9 j&b 56 Fourth street.

Large Heavy Cased Silver Watches.
1 doz. (made to order) just received.
Purchaser in want of a good Watch at a
moderate cost would do well to call and
examine.
JOHN KITT'S & CO.,
Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.
f28 j&b

IRISH LINENS. All grades of Richardson's Irish Lin-
ens at
C. DUVALL & CO.'S.
f28 j&b

LATEST NEWS.

6 P. M. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 12 M.
40 37 35 43
BAROMETER.
Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.
29.72 : 29.68.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, March 19.
Another blank day in the court's calendar. No
cases for adjudication. No fees for the officials. No
clients for the hungry lawyers. No scandal for the
gossiping bystanders. No items for the reporters.
Morality is becoming chronic in Louisville. De-
cency commands a premium, and the law is respect-
ed. Happy city.

The only case this morning was the trial of an
ordinance warrant against Armistead Buckner for
obstructing the streets with his carts. Fined \$5.
We are glad that the court intends enforcing this
rule. Most of those arraigned plead ignorance, but
without cause, for daily mention has been made in
the city papers of this offence and the punishment.
A judgment against John Seals was quashed.

The Northerner for Memphis.—This splendid
packet was at Evansville at 3 o'clock this morning.
She will arrive to-night and return to Memphis to-
morrow evening.

For New Orleans.—Passengers taking the cars to-
morrow morning will reach Cairo in time for the
fast-running steamer A. L. Shotwell.

The steamer Ohio Belle, which has been on the
rocks below Shippingport, was lightened off by the
D. A. Given, and was at the wharf this morning.

The steamer W. B. Terry reports the Hungarian
hard aground at Blue River Island. The Terry
towed the H.'s barge on shore.

The R. F. Sass arrived this morning with the
freight of the A. L. Shotwell.

The St. Louis News of Wednesday evening says:
The weather has turned cold again, and prospects
are fair to-day for a third edition of winter. Last
evening and yesterday there were several sorry at-
tempts at rain, but they amounted to but little, and
this morning a few flakes of snow fell at intervals.
The river at this point, which has been stationary
during the past few days, is again falling to-day,
and gone down two or three inches since yesterday.
All the upper streams are falling. The Magnolia,
Maria Denning, and Pennsylvania have nearly com-
pleted their cargoes for New Orleans. The Thomas
Swann, Die Vernon, and Quincy are loading for
Keokuk. The Grand Turk, James Wood, W. I.
Macley, Defender, and Altamont, are loading for the
Ohio; and the Ellie and Sallie West for Nashville.

The fire about 8 o'clock this morning was at
Mr. Levi's clothing store, on Water street, between
Third and Fourth. It originated from a defect in a
flue. The damage done was trifling.

QUICK TIME FROM ST. LOUIS.—By Adams's Ex-
press, we have St. Louis papers of last evening.
This is hard to beat.

The Americans of St. Louis have nominated
the following ticket: Mayor, Dr. Wm. Carr Lane;
Comptroller, John F. Long; Auditor, J. B. Perkins;
Treasurer, J. R. Weisenfeldt; Register, John Bryan;
City Attorney, John B. Higdon; Recorder, Charles
F. Cady; Harbor Master, George Ransom.

There is a movement on foot in the portions
of the counties of Mason, Bracken, Fleming, Harrison,
and Nicholas which are contiguous for the
creation of a new county. Application will be made
to the next Legislature.

FROM NICARAGUA.—By the Geo. Law, the Aspi-
nwall Courier of March 6 was received, but it con-
tains no later Nicaraguan news than that brought by
the Empire City. The Panama Star, however, con-
tains the following paragraphs:

We are assured by Col. Kinney, who arrived by
the last British steamer from Nicaragua, that the
report of Walker's party having taken Castillo,
which we published on Tuesday last, is incorrect.
The Colonel says positively that such is not the
case, and that the allies still remain in possession of
that point.

Mr. Escalante, who went to Lima some time ago
as Minister from Costa Rica, in order to effect a loan
from the President of Peru, to enable Costa Rica to
carry on the war against Walker, has returned in
high dudgeon, having, on account of the revolution
in Peru, been unable to effect the object of his mis-
sion.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR MARCH.—\$2,500 will
be distributed in gifts to the purchasers of the Ori-
ental Life Liniment during the present month, at
the principal depot, No. 96 Third street. The gifts
are new and desirable, consisting of gold and silver
watches, breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, work-
boxes, portmonnaies, &c. The Liniment is the most
popular medicine now in use. No family should be
without it. Any purchaser of 50 cents' worth re-
ceives a free gift, worth from twenty-five cents to
fifty dollars. Remember the place, No. 96 Third
street, near the Post-Office.
m12 j&b d&w

IRON ORE OF PERRY COUNTY.—Specimens of the
iron ore of this county have been sent by the Presi-
dent of our coal company to several ironmasters in
Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, and from the
examinations already heard from we are able to
speak with confidence that the ore is decidedly su-
perior to that usually worked. If the quantity is
anything like as large as we now have reason to
suppose, it is believed that there is no point in the
United States superior, and perhaps none equal to
this for the profitable manufacture of iron.
Rich ore, easily worked, near limestone on the
one side, and coal on the other side, in a central
position and on a navigable river. Nature could
do no more.—Cannelton Reporter.

MARRIED.
On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Bottomley,
Mr. JAMES GRAY to Mrs. JANE SHELCUT, all of this city.

REWARD.
DROWNED on Monday morn'g, March 23, instant,
about one mile below Rock 11 oven, Ky., William H.
Kintner, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inch high, and black hair;
had on dark striped cassimere pants, brown cassimere vest,
supposed to be without coat; h. a name is marked on his
underclothes; also on his person gold hunting watch,
steel fob chain with gold hook.
I will pay on recovery and delivery of his body an
amount exceeding in value all valuable found on his per-
son.
JACOB L. KINTNER,
mar3 b&d&wtf Rock Haven, Ky.

Soft Felt Hats.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have just
received direct from their Eastern manufactory a large
assortment of Soft Felt Hats and Travelling Hats of a very
superior make and extra fine quality, all of which they
are selling at very low prices.
f28 j&b

Dress Hats, Louisville manufacture.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, is the place
to get the cheapest and best Hats. Gent's in want of
elegant Dress Hats are invited to call and examine their as-
sortment before purchasing elsewhere.
f28 j&b

Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Cost!
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, are closing
out their stock of Furs at prime cost. Those in want of
cheap and elegant Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Cuffs
are invited to call at their establishment and procure a set
of Furs at Eastern cost.
f28 j&b

New Books Daily Received at
C. HAGAN & CO.'S, No. 507 Main street.
SUBSCRIPTION received for all of the Magazines at
the publishers' price (\$3 per copy), and a premium of
three gifts to each copy.
C. HAGAN & CO.
f28 j&b

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 19.
Arthur W. Austin is appointed collector of Bos-
ton, vice Peaslee. The friends of Howland were
sanguine to the last moment, and even now cannot
admit his defeat.
Watson Freeman is reappointed marshal for the
district of Massachusetts; Charles L. Woodbury U. S.
Attorney for Massachusetts, vice Hallett.
It is said that Fletcher Webster, surveyor of the
port of Boston, and Chas. G. Greene, naval officer,
will be reappointed.

The prospect of the President from New York,
Philadelphia, and Boston has been so severe as near-
ly to prostrate him, as he has admitted to friends.
The Philadelphia appointments are still unsettled.
There were fresh arrivals of politicians from that
city to-day on business connected with the subject.

PITTSBURGH, March 19, M.
River 6 feet 2 inches by the pier mark and rising.
Weather cold, damp, and windy, with snow at
times.

CINCINNATI, March 19, M.
Weather cloudy and cold.

St. Louis, March 19, M.
River still receding here, as are all the upper
streams. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, March 19, M.
Flour dull at \$5.65; demand limited and local. While-
ky 22c, with sales of 600 bbls. Provisions dull and no sales.

MEMORANDUM.—The steamer Alvin Adams, Lamb
master, left St. Louis 16th, at 6 3/4 o'clock P. M. Passed
Alex. Scott at Widow Beard's Island; met Pennsylvania
at Sulphur Springs; Moses McCallan at Turkey Island;
Golden Gate at the Sisters; 17th—Scotland at Paducah;
H. D. Newcomb at Cottonwood; R. J. Ward at Golconda;
R. H. Winslow at Tradewater; Fashion at Caseyville;
18th—passed A. L. Shotwell at Evansville, having turned
back at that place; met Gazel at French Island; Highflyer
at Owensboro; Memphis at Hawserville; Julia Dean and
Rainbow at Lewisport.
Eight feet water in the Mississippi river from St. Louis to
Cairo.

RECEIPTS.
Per A. L. Shotwell from New Orleans: Reshipped on R.
Thomas at Evansville, 3 pkgs. J. Smith's 6 cases wine, Cotter-
wall; 22 cases soda ash, 120 bbls tar, 10 pipes wine, Gall-
agher & Co.; 15 pkgs tea, sdrs. Wright & McCallan; 10 boxes
wine, Rancanelli, M. & Co.; 10 bbls do, Kinderman & T.;
600 lbs. J. B. Gaskins; 18 bags rice, Brown, Good & Todd; 15
do; 30 boxes lemons and oranges, McMullen & Moore; 55
do, 2 cases rice, 1 hhd sugar, sdrs. Duckwall; 25 hds
sugar, Rawson, Good, & Todd; 27 pkgs. Shreve, A. & Co.;
sdrs. order.

Per Alvin Adams from St. Louis: 6 bxs, 1 bbl and 3/4 do,
T. H. Hunt & Co.; 85 bates hemp, W. A. Richardson & Co.;
15 doz well buckets, C. W. Shreve; 7 bates and 2 bxs furs,
J. White & Co.; 11 1/2 cases tea, W. A. Richardson & Co.
Per Down from Kentucky River: 50 doz brooms, Carter
& Jonett; 67 bag rice, A. Brundage & Co.; 6 cases and 1 tierce
bacon, Dumesnil, Bell & Co.; 15 bbls whisky, Jack & Bro;
35 bags wheat, Smith & Smyser; 180 bags corn, L. Gilman &
4 pkgs. Curd & Co.; 30 cases rice, Brown, Good & Todd; 15
bbls flour, Bartlett, Johnson & Co.; 1 corn sheller, Pitkin
& Bro; 49 pkgs bagging, Brady & Davis; 10 bales osanburgs, T.
Anderson; 25 bags wheat, G. W. Owen; 10 kegs lard, 3 bags
rice, C. Abrahamson & 3 kegs lard, A. O. Smith; 4 kegs lard, 7 hds
cattle, 1 horse, 19 hds sheep, P. M. Talbot; 4 hds tobacco,
9th street House; 4 hds do, Pickett House; sdrs. owners 1
bbl. Funk.

Per W. B. Terry from Tenn. River: 33 bales cotton, 5
pkgs. Brady & Davis; 5 bales cotton, 48 bags c yarns, 2 rolls
lather, 1 bx. Nock, W. & Co.; 28 bales cotton, A. L. Shotwell;
280 bags peanuts, 29 bags rags, 1 bx. Lindenberger; 4 bales
cotton, J. B. White & Co.; 30 cases rice, Brown, Good & Todd; 1
hhd tobacco, Brent & Co.; 4 bbls tar, 10 bxs furs, sdrs. various
consignees.

FANCY BASKETS.—5 cases German and French Fancy
Baskets received and for sale low by the trade by
W. W. TALBOT, 96 Fourth st.
f28 j&b

MARTIN & PENTON,
96 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.
f28 j&b

DIY GOODS.
Heavy and fine brown Cottons;
Super and cheap bleached do;
Fronting and Shirting Linens;
Plaids of every variety;
Plain Cottons and Checks for Servants;
Handsome styles of cheap Calicoes;
Cheap figured De Laines;
Super plain do;
Embroidered of every kind;
Elegant and plain Handkerchiefs;
Bombazines, Lusters, and De Laines;
De Bezes, Ginghams, and Plaids.
A few only on hand, which we offer at bargains.

WHITE GOODS.
Plain Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook;
Maid Swiss, Jaconet and do;
Striped do, do;
Dimity, India Twill, and Lawns;
In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent
out to the ladies who desire it.
J. A. MILLER & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.,
Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.
f28 j&b

Dissolution.
THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of
CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual
consent. James H. Crutcher, having sold his interest
to Jno. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. Jno. A.
Miller is charged with the settlement of the business.
Either party to sign in liquidation.
JAMES L. CRUTCHER,
JNO. A. MILLER.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Partnership.
JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business
JOHN P. SEEVERS and WILSON B. MORROW,
and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK AND YARE-
TY and NOTION business under the style of JNO. A.
MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner
of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Bro-
ther (up stairs), where they will be pleased to see the friends and
customers of the old concern.
JNO. A. MILLER.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Magic Watches.
We have on hand a large assortment
of fine Watches, of our own import-
ation, and of the most reliable and most
elegant styles, which we are prepared to
offer to those in want of a time-keeper at such prices as
to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing.
We invite all to call and see.
JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.
f28 j&b

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and du-
rable, are to be had of
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.,
f28 j&b

A FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND FITCH FURS
still on hand, which we will close out at a bargain.
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.
f28 j&b

FUR MANTILLAS are much the warmest, cheapest
and most durable wrappings that a lady can buy, and
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are selling them at lower prices
than cloth can be had at.
f28 j&b

MISSIE'S FURS are selling at very low prices at
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.
f28 j&b

FUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.
f28 j&b

SILK PLUSH CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, as com-
fortable as Fur and much cheaper, to be had of
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.
f28 j&b

FINE WATCHES.
In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices.
JEWELRY.
Coral, Cambric, Frosted, and other beautiful styles.
SILVER WARE.
Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.
PLATED WARE.
Tea Sets, Castors, Baskets, Spoons, &c.
I have a complete stock of the above articles.
JAS. L. LEMON,
f28 j&b Main st., between Second and Third

LADIES' CABAS, PURSES, AND PORT-MONNAIES
at
W. W. TALBOT'S.
f28 j&b

LADIES' EXTRACTS for sale at
W. W. TALBOT'S.
f28 j&b

DEALER IN FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS, as
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CITY ORDINANCES, &C

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.

RESOLVED by the General Council of the City of
Louisville, That the Legislature of Kentucky, with
the concurrence of a majority of the qualified voters
of said city voting thereon at the general election
in April, 1857, are hereby requested to repeal so
much of the Charter of said city as relates to the
number and mode of electing City and Railroad
Tax Collectors, and adopt in lieu thereof a general
clause granting to the Council authority to regulate
that department of the city government as will best
advance the general interest, and also to enact such
ordinances as may be necessary to enforce the col-
lection of taxes.

2d. To repeal so much of section 9 article 3 of the
City Charter as relates to the pay of members of the
General Council.

3d. Also to amend said Charter by adding an ad-
ditional section, granting to the General Council au-
thority to issue warrants as evidence of debt against
the city, and repeal so much of said Charter as now
prohibits this from being done.

R. F. BAIRD,
J. A. GILLISS,
W. T. WEAVER,
Committee.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
D. L. BEATTY, P. B. A. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.
Approved March 14, 1857.
m17 db&j&A p3 JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

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